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forms of leaves: this comparison leaves no shadow of doubt as to the identity of the Canadian with the Alaskan and Japanese plant. And *Hypopterygium canadense* Kindb. becomes a synonym of *Hypopterygium japonicum* Mitt.

Dr. Kindberg published *H. canadense* in Rev. Bryol. **28:** 46–48, 1899. A study of this article reveals the ground of error. Plainly, *Hypopterygium* being a tropical genus both of the Western and Eastern Hemisphere, and Canada being in the Western, the search for its allies was made by Dr. Kindberg among American *Hypopterygia*. For he enumerates fifteen species, with jottings of individual differences under each: being satisfied that it differs from each of them, and quite correctly so, he concludes to "signalize" it as a new species, quite remarkably out of its range. But here comes a new station, on Coronation Island, S. E. Alaska, several hundred miles farther north than Queen Charlotte Island, making still more questionable the association of this species of *Hypopterygium* with the American aggregation. This great extension into a far northerly region—upward of 55° N. lat. (the exact latitude of Egg Harbor is at this writing not obtainable)—is explainable only by considering the Kuro Siwo, or Japan Stream, in connection with it. This great natural phenomenon, corresponding in the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic, like the latter carries the heat poured by the sun on the Equatorial Current into high northern latitudes. The Pacific Stream takes its English name from the fact that in its onward course it sweeps by the Japanese Archipelago, northward past the shallow Bering Sea, and thence southeast and past our Northwest Coasts. This, it seems to me, is the explanation of the occurrence of *Hypopterygium japonicum* in the two out-of-the-way stations. Our two great marine currents (as well as our Southern Hemisphere currents) are to be reckoned with as dynamic forces for the distribution of organisms, both plant and animal.

NOTE: Previous writers have used the term *amphigastrium*, n. (pl. *amphigastria*) for the small median leaves, a term introduced for them in Linnaea **20:** 95, by Hampe, and kept by Brotherus in Nat. Pflzf. **1:** 3: 964. The plants of this genus have *flat* branches, with distichous, inequilateral leaves, to which is added a third row of smaller, symmetrical leaves closely pressed to the axis of the branch, a provision which seems to facilitate the retention of moisture. These are the innocent victims of our classical passion for long names, here, as usual, in the inverse ratio to their size. Why is it not sufficient to call them "ventral bracts" or "ventral leaves"? See PLATE IX.

A NEW REINKELLA FROM MEXICO,—REINKELLA PARISHII HASSE

H. E. HASSE

During October, 1913, Mr. S. B. Parish, in a flying trip to the Coronados Islands off the coast of Lower California, collected among several other interesting Lichens one that was referred to Dr. Zahlbruckner for determination, concerning which he replies: "In habit it approaches *Roccellographa* so closely that a sterile specimen could not be distinguished from that genus. The apothecia agree, however, with the genus *Reinkella;* they are more or less stellate, at first immersed, later erumpent, and finally appressed sessile. The section of an apothecium also exhibits the *Opegrapha* character, while *Roccellographa* apothecia show the character of the apothecia of *Chiodecton.* Your lichen is, therefore, a new species of the genus *Reinkella* and may perhaps be recognized as representing a new section. But this section is weak, as the characters rest solely upon habit (thalli laciniae compressae, non teretes, non solidae, i. e., intus cavae.)"

Thallus fruticose; erect or suberect laciniae scantily branching, from 10 to 20 mm., or perhaps more, long, and about 3 mm. thick (from broken condition of specimen these measurements are approximate). Surface of younger and terminal laciniae smoothish, in the older or basal ones transversly tortuous rugose, mealy throughout. Cortex with K yellow, C red; medulla not stained by either, with jod giving a yellow reaction; cephaloid heaps of soredia not infrequent. Cortical layer of upright (to the thallus-plane) hyaline hyphae, somewhat clavate at tips and 4μ thick: this layer is 20μ to 28μ high, the gonidial layer, immediately beneath and with definite upper border, is from three to four times thicker, its lower border gradually merging into the medulla, the hyphae of this are thinner, about 2μ thick, densely interwoven and those parallel to thalline surface prevailing: all hyphae are indistinctly, if at all, septate; the entire thickness of an apical lacinia is from 120μ to 150μ, the older basal laciniae being considerably thicker. Epithecium subcontinuous, granulose, pale to dark yellow: thecium colorless, 140μ to 160μ high, lower part with dark streaks ascending from the dark brown to black hypothecium: paraphyses branching, matted, about 2μ thick, containing numerous minute globules: asci clavate, 160μ long, 12μ thick, membrane thick throughout, 8-spored: spores colorless, fusiform, 8-locular, 20μ to 22μ long, 4μ thick. Hym. gel. with jod. yellow, soon orange, K—. Spermogones not seen.

Since Dr. Zahlbruckner most kindly has delegated the writer to partly describe and name this species, it is named for Mr. S. B. Parish, its discoverer, Oct. 19, 1913. (*No. 8809.*) Type deposited with Dr. A. Zahlbruckner and in herbaria of the Sullivant Moss Society and Hasse.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

A LIST OF HEPATICAE COLLECTED UPON ISLE ROYALE, LAKE SUPERIOR

GEORGE HALL CONKLIN

During the summer of 1901, Prof. C. E. Allen and Mr. S. C. Stuntz, of the Botanical Department of the University of Wisconsin, visited Isle Royale, Lake Superior, and made an extensive collection of botanical specimens in the vicinity of Rock Harbor and the adjacent islands. Material was collected of all the great groups. Among the bryophytes were quite a number of hepatics. Through the kindness of Prof. Allen the writer was able to examine these specimens and the following determinations were made. Of especial interest was the finding of *Riccardia multifida, Lophozia heterocolpa, Lophozia Kaurini,* and *Lophozia*